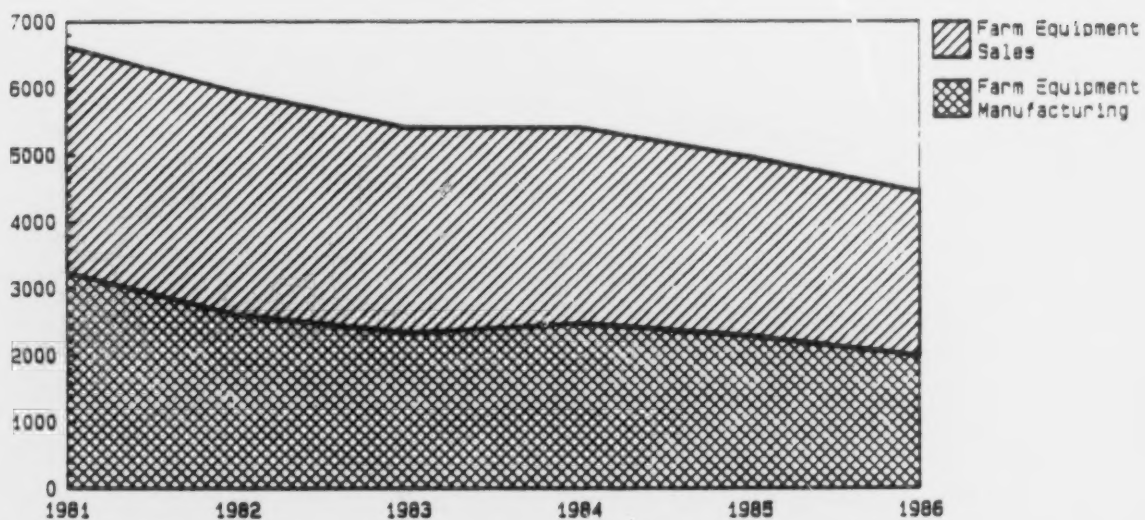


NORTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

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Employment in Farm Equipment
Manufacturing and Sales



Employment for 2nd quarter of Year

THE
NORTH DAKOTA
LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

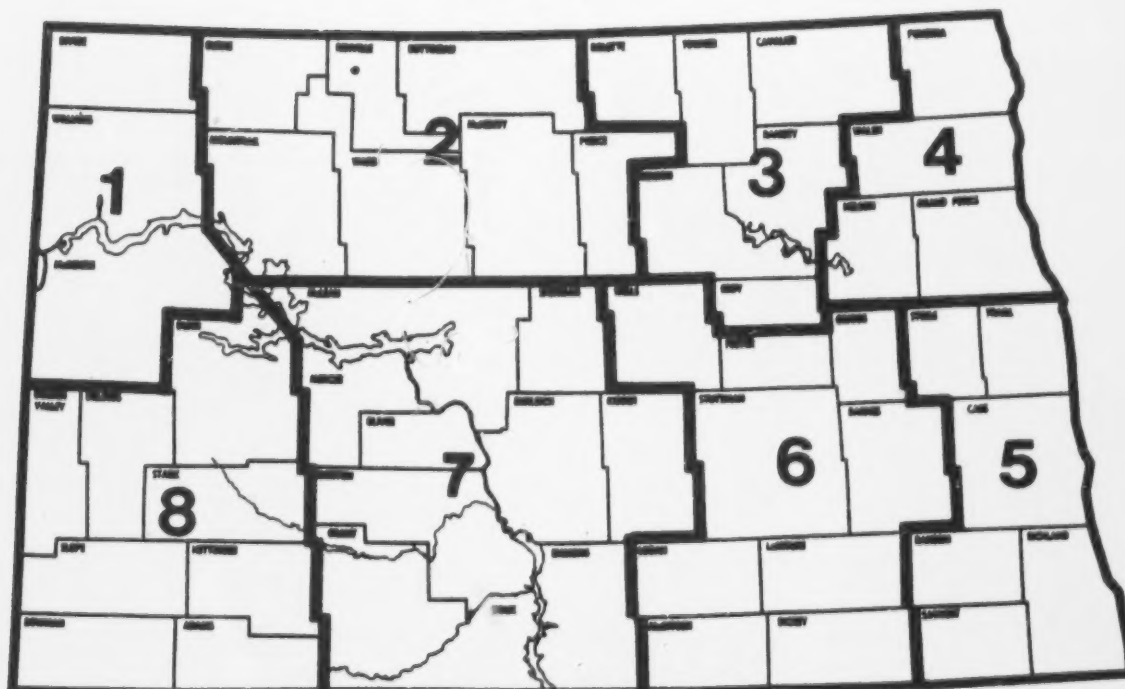
GEORGE A. SINNER, GOVERNOR
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
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BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION PREPARED BY
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NORTH DAKOTA



STATE PLANNING REGIONS

Labor force, employment, and hours and earnings estimates are compiled in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

SELECTED LABOR MARKET, POPULATION, AND SOCIAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DECLINE IN AGRICULTURE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Between 1980 and 1985, according to estimates released by the State Crop Reporting Service, 6,000 farms or ranches stopped operation in North Dakota. Twice as many farm families quit farming during the first half of the current decade than during any comparable five-year period during the 1970s. Based on information found in the 1982 Census of Agriculture (i.e. 3.23 persons per farm family), it can be suggested that the drop in farm numbers directly affected slightly more than 19,000 persons.

Not all of the individuals directly affected by the decline in farming have left their communities. One-fifth of all farm operators, for example, live in small communities rather than on the farm itself. And many farm operators and other family members hold nonfarm jobs in construction, transportation, services, retail trade, or in state or local government. These factors make it difficult to develop information exclusively related to "farming" as opposed to other agricultural or non-agricultural economic events such as the "bust" in oil, the slow-down in mining, in the processing of such commodities as sunflowers, and the consolidation of rural schools. While the loss of the farm business may not necessarily mean that the family will leave the community, the subsequent loss of employment in the private or public sector for a farm family member may precipitate emigration from the community. A second limitation concerning what we know about the main street effects of the downturn in agriculture is that our information is often imprecise. While distinctions can be made between "rural" and more populous counties, distinctions often cannot be made between events taking place within the "rural" and "urban" portions of the same county.

There are other limitations. Although we know that an estimated 6,000 farms have ceased operation, it is not clear which regions of the state have been hardest hit. The Farm Credit Review Board's collection of foreclosure data began in 1985, and voluntary conveyance information is only available for eleven months of 1986. Moreover, annual data collected by the Board of Tax Equalization is believed to involve too few sales of farm property to determine just exactly how far county level agricultural property has fallen in value. (NDSU collects information on property values by crop reporting district. But here again, failure to present data on the county level precludes this data's comparability with other sets of information.) Currently, Farm Credit Review Board data suggests that the McIntosh-Emmons area, west to the Montana border and then north to the Missouri, has lost the fewest number of farms. The data also reveal that the Red River Valley has seen large numbers of farm loss. But the data series has had only a comparatively short life, making assessment of neither the cumulative nor relative effects of farm loss on a regional basis possible. Even though property value declines, due to the problems in agriculture, have affected the ability of local governments to generate revenues, and farm operators to gain operating loans and/or remain solvent, evidence has not been systematically collected to identify regional differences in response to the farm crisis.

The impact of agricultural problems on local communities may be thought of along two lines. On the one hand, farm family members purchase goods and services locally for the maintenance of the home. On the other hand, farm operations as businesses make purchases for the purpose of maintaining the farm operation.

Farm expenditures amounted to \$2.3 billion in 1980, rose to \$2.8 billion in 1982, and then declined to \$2.77 billion during the PIK year of 1983. (Spending by farm operators to purchase inputs is an amount equivalent to approximately one-third of personal income in North Dakota.) Spending rose to \$2.9 billion in 1984, suggesting that farm program impacts can have a dramatic effect on the volume of expenditures. Throughout the current period, however, surveys of lending institutions by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis have indicated that a strategy lenders have imposed upon some borrowers, to combat high real interest rates and low commodity prices, has been to restrict spending on farm inputs in order to enhance profitability. Controlling costs has often meant not hiring seasonal workers and not replacing equipment.

Industries hard hit by constraints on farm spending have been farm machinery manufacturing and the wholesaling of farm equipment. Employment in the wholesaling of farm equipment declined from a quarterly average of 3,384 jobs, and \$13.4 million in (gross) wages during the second quarter of 1981, to 2,452 jobs and \$10.8 million in wages during the second quarter of 1986. While the Consumer Price Index revealed that inflation rose by 20.6 percent, the average monthly wage among firms wholesaling farm machinery rose by only 11.1 percent from \$1,317 to \$1,474 per/month. In contrast, over the same period, employment in firms in the largely urban based printing and publishing industry rose from 2,174 jobs to 2,428 jobs. And, while average monthly wages grew by just 11.8 percent, employment growth in the industry served to produce a total wage growth of 25.4 percent (expanding from \$6.7 to \$8.4 million). Another contrasting industry is banking, where employment dropped slightly, from 4,444 jobs to 4,214 jobs, but where the average wage increased by 37.5 percent, from \$1,041 in the second quarter of 1981 to \$1,432 during the second quarter of 1986. In terms of either employment or earnings, then, farm machinery wholesaling has fallen far below the rate of inflation, in terms of either total or average wage growth, and has failed to keep pace with even the slow rate of employment growth found in the economy as a whole.

The accelerated rate of decrease in the number of farm and ranch operations is associated with higher than expected rates of decrease in the number of pupils attending schools in "rural" counties, and an associated drop in off-farm employment opportunities.

The total enrollment in grades one through twelve dropped from 123,305 in the 1980/81 school year, to 117,441 in the 1985/86 school year (-5,864 pupils). Most of this decline could be anticipated because the children of the oldest members of the baby boom generation would not begin entering the primary grades in force until the second half of the decade, and because the youngest members of the boom generation were still 16 years of age in 1980. As the youngest members of the post war baby boom generation graduated from high school in 1981, 82 and 83, and few youngsters entered primary grades, enrollments fell. But they fell far faster than expected in primarily rural counties, and fell far less slowly in more urbanized counties. During the 1980/81 school year, enrollments in 14 counties with a major trade center and/or industrial component in their economies (Williams, Ward, Ramsey, Walsh, Grand Forks, Traill, Cass, Richland, Barnes, Stutsman, Burleigh-Morton, Mercer, and Stark) accounted for 65.9 percent of all enrollments, and 39 other more rural counties held 34.1 percent of enrollments in grades 1 through 12. By the fall of the 85/86 school year, enrollments in the 14 major counties had risen to 67.9 percent of the total. Had the decline in enrollments been spread evenly across all counties, 2,337 more students would have been attending school in primarily rural counties. However, the decline did not occur proportionally, and enrollment dropped to 32.1 percent of the total for rural counties.

Population data from school enrollments has suggested that one outcome of the crisis in agriculture has been continued pressure to migrate from rural areas to more urbanized areas of North Dakota, or to leave the state entirely.

Population decline, and more severe income limits among farm families who remain in rural counties, negatively influences retail trade purchases. Reduced purchases, in turn, limit main street employment opportunities in retail trade. A decline in retail trade employment opportunities among the 39 largely rural counties has been associated with the out-migration of families with school aged children. Retail trade employment has decreased in rural counties but has increased in the state's 14 larger trade centers. Retail trade employment dropped from 8,333 jobs (and \$12.8 million in wages) in the second quarter of 1981 to 7,675 jobs (and \$13.3 million in wages) during the second quarter of 1986. Over the same period, employment in more urbanized counties expanded from 37,199 jobs to 40,063 jobs (while earnings rose from \$77.2 to \$92.0 million). Average earnings per job rose by 12.5 percent in rural counties while earnings in urban counties rose by only 10.7 percent. The more rapid rate of per job earnings growth in rural counties may reflect the retention in rural counties of more experienced labor and the out-migration of younger individuals. Even with these differences in growth rates, average earnings per job in retailing among rural counties, at \$577 per month, were still only 75.3 percent of earnings found in more urbanized counties (\$766 per month).

Had employment in retail trade grown as quickly in "rural" as in "urban" counties, it would have grown to 8,737 jobs rather than declining to 7,675 jobs (a difference of 1,062 jobs). Although the employment decrease in retail trade can be used to demonstrate the effect of declining numbers of customers and decreasing amounts of spending among those who remain, it is clear that off-farm employment opportunities of all types have decreased.

Wage and salary employment (covered by Job Insurance) increased by 1.0 percent from the second quarter of 1981 to the second quarter of 1986. But employment grew by 4.3 percent among the 14 larger counties, increasing from 177,539 to 185,199 jobs, and declined by 10.1 percent in the remaining 39 counties. Jobs in rural counties declined from 52,247 to 46,989. Had the rate of farm loss been less during the first half of the decade, in the vicinity of 1,500 or 3,000 farm and ranch operations, the associated drop in nonfarm job opportunities may have been closer to 1,300 to 2,600 jobs rather than the 5,258 job loss that can be documented with employer reports of Job Insurance covered employment. The evidence suggests, however, that the opportunity to find off-farm work by family members whose earnings could be used to sustain the farming operation have declined at a time when they are most needed.

During the decade of the 70s, the state lost an average of 550 farm and/or ranch operations per year. During the first half of this decade, however, an estimated 1,200 farms per year have been lost. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture, to be conducted this spring and summer, should give us a clearer understanding of the scale of error in Crop Reporting Service estimates developed since the last census in 1982.) The current farm crisis has been entered with fewer and smaller farm families than at any point during the preceding decade. Farm numbers and family size are important because, under the accelerated rate of decrease in the agricultural base, population size is especially critical in the way communities respond to the downturn. Certain population densities are essential to the maintenance of such institutions as schools, churches, and voluntary organizations (i.e. fraternal organizations) that fulfill essential community functions in responding to economic stress. The available data certainly suggests that the scale of the current decline in agriculture has threatened not only the livelihood of individuals and families, but the ability of some localities to sustain their communities. Economic stress in agriculture has produced costs that to some degree have been measured. Social costs relating to the abuse of family members, that have health related consequences (for example, in low birth weights), or that result in substandard primary and secondary educational opportunities, have both immediate consequences in the form of higher health care costs, delinquency and joblessness rates, and in the usage of higher levels of social services, and produce longer term, less apparent "costs". These costs will probably never be accounted for.

Tom Gallagher
Research Analyst

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NORTH DAKOTA
(Rounded to Hundreds)

Industry	Current Month	Previous Month	One Year Ago	Percent Change From	
				One Month	One Year
				Ago	Ago
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
TOTAL	243,500	249,700	243,700	-2.5%	-0.1%
MINING	3,900	4,100	6,100	-4.9%	-36.1%
Coal	1,100	1,200	1,300	-8.3%	-15.4%
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	2,600	2,700	4,700	-3.7%	-44.7%
Other Mining	200	200	100	0.0%	100.0%
CONSTRUCTION	7,900	9,100	7,700	-13.2%	2.6%
Building Construction	2,400	2,700	2,400	-11.1%	0.0%
Street, Highway & Heavy	1,200	1,700	1,200	-29.4%	0.0%
Special Trade Construction	4,300	4,700	4,100	-8.5%	4.9%
MANUFACTURING	15,100	15,400	14,800	-1.9%	2.0%
Durable Goods	5,700	6,000	5,700	-5.0%	0.0%
Stone, Clay, & Glass	500	500	500	0.0%	0.0%
Primary & Fabricated Metals	600	700	600	-14.3%	0.0%
Machinery & Trans. Equipment	3,400	3,600	3,600	-5.6%	-5.6%
Other Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,000	0.0%	20.0%
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,100	0.0%	3.3%
Food & Kindred Products	4,800	4,800	4,700	0.0%	2.1%
Dairy Products	700	700	800	0.0%	-12.5%
Food Specialties & Confectionery Products	2,000	2,000	1,900	0.0%	5.3%
Bakery Products	400	400	300	0.0%	33.3%
Other Food & Kindred Products	1,700	1,700	1,700	0.0%	0.0%
Printing & Publishing	2,400	2,500	2,400	-4.0%	0.0%
Other Nondurable Goods	2,200	2,100	2,000	4.8%	10.0%
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES	15,500	15,800	16,100	-1.9%	-3.7%
Transportation	7,600	7,800	7,800	-2.6%	-2.6%
Trucking & Warehousing	4,300	4,500	4,300	-4.4%	0.0%
Other Transportation	3,300	3,300	3,500	0.0%	-5.7%
Communications	3,200	3,200	3,400	0.0%	-5.9%
Public Utilities	4,700	4,800	4,900	-2.1%	-4.1%

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NORTH DAKOTA
(Continued)

Industry	Current Month	Previous Month	One Year Ago	Percent Change From	
				One Month Ago	One Year Ago
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
WHOLESALE TRADE	18,600	19,100	19,100	-2.6%	-2.6%
Durable Goods	8,500	8,800	9,000	-3.4%	-5.6%
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,300	10,100	-1.9%	0.0%
RETAIL TRADE	46,400	48,500	46,000	-4.3%	0.9%
General Merchandise	6,200	6,800	6,100	-8.8%	1.6%
Food Stores	6,700	6,900	6,500	-2.9%	3.1%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,500	6,700	6,600	-3.0%	-1.5%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	2,600	2,700	2,700	-3.7%	-3.7%
Other Retail	24,400	25,400	24,100	-3.9%	1.2%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	12,400	12,500	12,300	-0.8%	0.8%
Finance	6,800	6,900	6,800	-1.4%	0.0%
Banking	4,100	4,200	4,200	-2.4%	-2.4%
Other Finance	2,700	2,700	2,600	0.0%	3.8%
Insurance	3,800	3,800	3,700	0.0%	2.7%
Real Estate	1,800	1,800	1,800	0.0%	0.0%
SERVICES	59,100	59,400	58,200	-0.5%	1.5%
Lodging	4,000	4,100	4,200	-2.4%	-4.8%
Health Services	25,500	25,500	24,900	0.0%	2.4%
Nursing Care & Hospitals	18,900	18,900	18,500	0.0%	2.2%
Other Medical Services	6,600	6,600	6,400	0.0%	3.1%
Other Services	29,600	29,800	29,100	-0.7%	1.7%
GOVERNMENT	64,600	65,800	63,400	-1.8%	1.9%
Federal	9,900	9,900	9,500	0.0%	4.2%
State Government	19,700	20,600	18,800	-4.4%	4.8%
Educational Services	12,700	13,700	12,200	-7.3%	4.1%
Other State Government	7,000	6,900	6,600	1.4%	6.1%
Local Government	35,000	35,300	35,100	-0.8%	-0.3%
Educational Services	17,400	17,500	17,800	-0.6%	-2.2%
Other Local Government	17,600	17,800	17,300	-1.1%	1.7%

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Rounded to Hundreds)

Industry	Current Month	Previous Month	One Year Ago	Percent Change From	
				One Month Ago	One Year Ago
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA					
TOTAL	69,000	70,300	66,800	-1.8%	3.3%
Mining & Construction	2,600	3,000	2,400	-13.3%	8.3%
Manufacturing	4,800	4,800	4,500	0.0%	6.7%
Durable Goods	1,800	1,800	1,700	0.0%	5.9%
Nondurable Goods	3,000	3,000	2,800	0.0%	7.1%
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	4,200	4,300	4,200	-2.3%	0.0%
Trade	20,200	20,900	19,700	-3.3%	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	6,200	6,400	6,300	-3.1%	-1.6%
Retail Trade	14,000	14,500	13,400	-3.4%	4.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,300	4,300	4,200	0.0%	2.4%
Services	18,700	18,800	18,100	-0.5%	3.3%
Government	14,200	14,200	13,700	0.0%	3.6%
Federal	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0%	0.0%
State & Local	12,100	12,100	11,600	0.0%	4.3%
GRAND FORKS MSA					
TOTAL	28,000	29,400	27,000	-4.8%	3.7%
Mining & Construction	1,100	1,300	1,000	-15.4%	10.0%
Manufacturing	1,500	1,400	1,400	7.1%	7.1%
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1,400	1,500	1,500	-6.7%	-6.7%
Trade	7,900	8,300	7,700	-4.8%	2.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,400	1,400	0.0%	0.0%
Retail Trade	6,500	6,900	6,300	-5.8%	3.2%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,200	1,200	1,100	0.0%	9.1%
Services	6,200	6,300	5,900	-1.6%	5.1%
Government	8,700	9,400	8,400	-7.4%	3.6%
BISMARCK MSA					
TOTAL	35,700	36,400	35,000	-1.9%	2.0%
Mining	200	200	200	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	1,200	1,400	1,200	-14.3%	0.0%
Manufacturing	1,800	1,900	1,800	-5.3%	0.0%
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	2,600	2,700	2,800	-3.7%	-7.1%
Trade	9,500	9,900	9,500	-4.0%	0.0%
Wholesale	2,100	2,200	2,300	-4.5%	-8.7%
Retail	7,400	7,700	7,200	-3.9%	2.8%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,600	1,600	1,600	0.0%	0.0%
Services	10,300	10,300	10,000	0.0%	3.0%
Government	8,500	8,400	7,900	1.2%	7.6%

**U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS**

(1967=100)

	Annual Average 1986	Current Month Jan. 1987	Previous Month Dec. 1986	One Year Ago Jan. 1986	Percent	
					Change Dec. 1986	From Jan. 1986
All Items	328.4	333.1	331.1	328.4	0.6	1.4
Food & Beverage	311.8	320.5	317.0	307.9	1.1	4.1
Housing	360.2	363.9	362.1	356.8	0.5	2.0
Apparel & Upkeep	207.8	207.1	210.9	205.0	-1.8	1.0
Transportation	307.5	308.5	304.8	323.9	1.2	-4.8
Medical Care	433.5	449.6	446.8	418.2	0.6	7.5
Entertainment	274.1	278.3	277.4	270.8	0.3	2.8

**PRODUCER PRICE INDEX
UNITED STATES AVERAGE**

(1967=100)

	Annual Average 1986	Current Month Jan. 1987	Previous Month Dec. 1986	One Year Ago Jan. 1986	Percent	
					Change Dec. 1986	From Jan. 1986
All Commodities	299.8	300.9	298.1	309.0	0.9	-2.6
Farm Products & Processed Foods and Feeds	252.0	251.5	254.6	250.9	-1.2	0.2
Industrial Commodities	312.1	313.6	309.3	324.0	1.4	-3.2

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
UNITED STATES									
Manufacturing	401.06	409.34	394.79	40.8	41.6	40.7	9.83	9.84	9.70
Durable Goods	429.32	438.88	425.18	41.4	42.2	41.4	10.37	10.40	10.27
Nondurable Goods	362.80	368.34	352.63	40.0	40.7	39.8	9.07	9.05	8.86
NORTH DAKOTA									
Manufacturing	314.95	319.10	314.24	37.9	38.4	38.7	8.31	8.31	8.12
Durable Goods	341.51	345.93	334.23	38.2	39.4	39.0	8.94	8.78	8.57
Nondurable Goods	300.09	302.78	303.40	37.7	37.8	38.6	7.96	8.01	7.86
Food & Kindred	310.73	311.95	316.81	38.6	38.8	39.8	8.05	8.04	7.96
Printing & Publishing	278.40	279.61	270.44	32.0	32.4	32.9	8.70	8.63	8.22
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA									
Manufacturing	321.75	331.96	323.25	37.5	38.6	38.3	8.58	8.60	8.44
Durable Goods	316.48	317.81	314.87	36.8	37.7	37.8	8.60	8.43	8.33
Nondurable Goods	323.95	339.78	328.49	37.8	39.1	38.6	8.57	8.69	8.51

LABOR FORCE, BY COUNTY, BY REGION

County	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate	
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986
Divide	1,310	1,359	1,359	1,227	1,263	1,252	83	96	107	6.3	7.1
McKenzie	2,863	3,125	3,448	2,612	2,877	3,174	251	248	274	8.8	7.9
Williams	11,679	12,122	12,986	10,179	10,519	11,806	1,500	1,603	1,180	12.8	13.2
REGION 1 TOTAL	15,852	16,606	17,793	14,018	14,659	16,232	1,834	1,947	1,561	11.6	11.7
Bottineau	3,307	3,451	3,487	3,041	3,143	3,157	266	308	330	8.0	8.9
Burke	1,376	1,431	1,394	1,255	1,289	1,274	121	142	120	8.8	9.9
McHenry	2,582	2,653	2,660	2,176	2,255	2,131	406	398	529	15.7	15.0
Mountrail	3,246	3,327	3,111	2,911	2,973	2,794	335	354	317	10.3	10.6
Pierce	2,381	2,420	2,353	2,228	2,266	2,192	153	154	161	6.4	6.8
Renville	1,264	1,326	1,308	1,137	1,186	1,204	127	140	104	10.0	10.6
Ward	24,428	24,865	24,707	22,688	23,141	22,553	1,740	1,724	2,154	7.1	6.9
REGION 2 TOTAL	38,584	39,473	39,020	35,436	36,253	35,305	3,148	3,220	3,715	8.2	8.2
Benson	3,110	3,139	2,991	2,804	2,905	2,691	306	234	300	9.8	7.5
Cavalier	2,439	2,412	2,413	2,199	2,243	2,230	240	169	183	9.8	7.0
Eddy	1,421	1,416	1,418	1,236	1,226	1,213	185	190	205	13.0	13.4
Ramsey	6,090	6,103	6,205	5,679	5,686	5,705	411	417	500	6.7	6.8
Rolette	5,020	5,125	4,946	4,341	4,438	4,268	679	687	678	13.5	13.4
Towner	1,567	1,545	1,630	1,471	1,486	1,522	96	59	108	6.1	3.8
REGION 3 TOTAL	19,647	19,740	19,603	17,730	17,984	17,629	1,917	1,756	1,974	9.8	8.9
Grand Forks	33,284	35,102	32,518	31,840	33,852	31,051	1,444	1,250	1,467	4.3	3.6
Nelson	1,900	1,911	1,933	1,700	1,730	1,714	200	181	219	10.5	9.5
Pembina	4,880	5,000	4,954	4,214	4,411	4,364	666	589	590	13.6	11.8
Walsh	7,660	7,806	7,390	7,232	7,370	6,873	428	436	517	5.6	5.6
REGION 4 TOTAL	47,724	49,819	46,795	44,986	47,363	44,002	2,738	2,456	2,793	5.7	4.9
Cass	55,813	56,615	55,107	53,759	54,603	52,416	2,054	2,012	2,691	3.7	3.6
Ransom	2,474	2,561	2,456	2,371	2,458	2,330	103	103	126	4.2	4.0
Richland	8,042	8,246	7,993	7,595	7,804	7,383	447	442	610	5.6	5.4
Sargent	2,276	2,295	2,251	2,146	2,167	2,123	130	128	128	5.7	5.6
Steele	922	924	1,016	857	869	937	65	55	79	7.0	6.0
Trail	4,120	4,165	4,038	4,008	4,063	3,892	112	102	146	2.7	2.4
REGION 5 TOTAL	73,647	74,806	72,861	70,736	71,964	69,081	2,911	2,842	3,780	4.0	3.8

LABOR FORCE, BY COUNTY, BY REGION

County	Labor Force			Employment			Unemployment			Rate	
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1986
Barnes	5,673	5,704	5,591	5,294	5,404	5,106	379	300	485	6.7	5.3
Dickey	2,989	3,009	2,967	2,801	2,848	2,794	188	161	173	6.3	5.4
Foster	2,031	2,049	2,024	1,866	1,889	1,879	165	160	145	8.1	7.8
Griggs	1,319	1,323	1,394	1,264	1,271	1,277	55	52	117	4.2	3.9
La Moure	2,074	2,124	2,169	1,961	2,001	2,032	113	123	137	5.4	5.8
Logan	1,260	1,314	1,278	1,160	1,206	1,175	100	108	103	7.9	8.2
McIntosh	1,990	1,987	2,024	1,898	1,885	1,920	92	102	104	4.6	5.1
Stutsman	11,513	11,751	11,784	10,686	11,061	10,790	827	690	994	7.2	5.9
Wells	2,673	2,717	2,720	2,420	2,494	2,454	253	223	266	9.5	8.2
REGION 6 TOTAL	31,522	31,978	31,951	29,350	30,059	29,427	2,172	1,919	2,524	6.9	6.0
Burleigh	30,509	31,299	29,511	28,471	29,268	26,899	2,038	2,031	2,612	6.7	6.5
Emmons	1,933	1,945	1,971	1,753	1,793	1,786	180	152	185	9.3	7.8
Grant	1,550	1,605	1,624	1,451	1,513	1,494	99	92	130	6.4	5.7
Kidder	1,415	1,418	1,393	1,222	1,246	1,210	193	172	183	13.6	12.1
McLean	4,102	4,212	4,443	3,700	3,803	3,861	402	409	582	9.8	9.7
Mercer	4,615	4,798	5,800	4,129	4,283	4,970	486	515	830	10.5	10.7
Morton	11,629	11,843	11,322	10,599	10,895	10,013	1,030	948	1,309	8.9	8.0
Oliver	1,054	1,139	1,009	955	1,051	892	88	88	117	9.4	7.7
Sheridan	981	985	969	887	911	882	94	74	87	9.6	7.5
Sioux	1,271	1,295	1,189	1,155	1,180	1,106	116	115	83	9.1	8.9
REGION 7 TOTAL	59,059	60,539	59,231	54,322	55,943	53,113	4,737	4,596	6,118	8.0	7.6
Adams	1,626	1,663	1,602	1,563	1,596	1,543	63	67	59	3.9	4.0
Billings	667	634	686	620	587	664	47	47	22	7.0	7.4
Bowman	1,949	1,991	2,000	1,795	1,817	1,897	154	174	103	7.9	8.7
Dunn	1,523	1,579	1,620	1,350	1,412	1,437	173	167	183	11.4	10.6
Golden Valley	870	891	1,001	825	851	898	45	40	103	5.2	4.5
Hettinger	1,697	1,729	1,712	1,566	1,609	1,573	131	120	139	7.7	6.9
Slope	368	383	373	319	326	342	49	57	31	13.3	14.9
Stark	11,056	11,312	11,765	9,934	10,157	10,653	1,122	1,155	1,112	10.1	10.2
REGION 8 TOTAL	19,756	20,182	20,759	17,972	18,355	19,007	1,784	1,827	1,752	9.0	9.1
STATE TOTAL	305,791	313,143	308,013	284,550	292,580	283,796	21,241	20,563	24,217	6.9	6.6
											7.9

**LABOR FORCE
NORTH DAKOTA AND MSA'S**

	Current Month Jan. 1987	Previous Month Dec. 1986	One Year Ago Jan. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Dec. 1986	Jan. 1986
UNITED STATES (In Thousands)					
Labor Force	120,782	120,336	118,477	0.4	1.9
Employment	112,759	112,387	110,646	0.3	1.9
Unemployment	8,023	7,949	7,831	0.9	2.5
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	XX	XX
NORTH DAKOTA					
Labor Force	305,790	313,140	308,020	-2.3	-0.7
Employment	284,550	292,580	283,800	-2.7	0.3
Unemployment	21,240	20,560	24,220	3.3	-12.3
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.6%	7.9%	XX	XX
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA					
Labor Force	81,380	82,190	79,980	-1.0	1.8
Employment	77,700	78,870	75,490	-1.5	2.9
Unemployment	3,680	3,320	4,490	10.8	-18.0
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.0%	5.6%	XX	XX
GRAND FORKS MSA					
Labor Force	33,280	35,100	32,520	-5.2	2.3
Employment	31,840	33,850	31,050	-5.9	2.5
Unemployment	1,440	1,250	1,470	15.2	-2.0
Unemployment Rate	4.3%	3.6%	4.5%	XX	XX
BISMARCK MSA					
Labor Force	42,140	43,140	40,830	-2.3	3.2
Employment	39,070	40,160	36,910	-2.7	5.9
Unemployment	3,070	2,980	3,920	3.0	-21.7
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	6.9%	9.6%	XX	XX

U.S. data seasonally adjusted, other data not seasonally adjusted.

The Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Cass and Clay Counties; the Grand Forks MSA includes Grand Forks County; and the Bismarck MSA includes Burleigh and Morton Counties.

BORDERING STATE LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

DEC. 1986

(In Thousands)

	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	MINNESOTA	MONTANA
Labor Force	313.2	343.0	2,234.7	402.9
Employment	292.6	325.2	2,109.2	368.9
Unemployment	20.6	17.8	125.5	34.0
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.2	5.6	8.4

DEFINITIONS

EMPLOYED: A count of individuals 16 years of age or older who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are included in the U.S. totals, but are excluded from the North Dakota and MSA counts.

UNEMPLOYED: Includes all individuals who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had looked for jobs within the preceding four weeks.

LABOR FORCE: The sum of the employed and the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The number of unemployed as a percent of the total labor force.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: A monthly statistical measure of the average change in prices in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Though the CPI is often called the "Cost of Living Index," it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX: This index measures the average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: An estimate of all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE LOCATIONS

BISMARCK
216 Second Street
Phone: 224-2880

DEVILS LAKE
301 College Drive
Phone: 662-2181

DICKINSON
66 Osborn Drive
Phone: 227-2361

FARGO
1350 32nd Street S
Phone: 237-7113

GRAND FORKS
2016 S Washington
Phone: 777-3711

GRAFTON
728 Hill Avenue S
Phone: 352-2202

JAMESTOWN
429 Second Street SW
Phone: 251-2256

MANDAN
501 First Street NW
Phone: 663-6461

MINOT
3416 N Broadway
Phone: 852-2164

VALLEY CITY
2425 W Main
Phone: 845-7261

WAHPE TON
524 Second Avenue N
Phone: 671-2711

WILLISTON
422 First Avenue W
Phone: 572-7771

BEULAH
118 W Main
Phone: 873-5607

ROLLA
6 NW First Street
Phone: 477-5631

NDSU--Fargo
Placement Bureau
Memorial Union Building
Phone: 237-7111

NEW TOWN
Tribal Administration Bldg.
Phone: 627-4390

UND--Grand Forks
Room 141
McCannel Hall
Phone: 777-3904

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